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The Importance Of The Sunnah

What is the meaning Sunnah?

The term Sunnah refers to the teachings, actions, and way of life of Nabee ﷺ. It encompasses his guidance in worship, manners, daily habits, decision-making, Characteristics and interaction with others. The Qur'an provides the divine message, while the Sunnah is the practical demonstration of that message. Allah ﷻ commands believers to follow Nabee ﷺ in several verses, such as:

لَّقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِى رَسُولِ الله أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ لِّمَن كَانَ يَرْجُواْ الله وَٱلْيَوْمَ ٱلاخِرَ وَاذكر ٱللَهَ ذكرا كَثِيرًا

"Indeed, in the Messenger of Allah you have an excellent example for whoever hopes for Allah and the Last Day and remembers Allah ﷻ often." (Qur'an 33:21)

Imaam Shafi who is also known as the defender of the Sunnah, writes in Al Risaalah that "The Sunnah of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ is like the Qur'an, both are revelation from Allah ﷻ." He explained that following the Sunnah is mandatory because Nabee ﷺ never spoke from his desires, but from revelation and he uses this ayat in the Quran:

وَمَا يَنطِقُ عَنِ ٱلْهَوَىٰٓ إِنْ هُوَ إِلا وَحْيٌ يُوحَىٰ

"Nor does he speak from his own inclination. It is not but a revelation revealed"

The Sunnah is important because it protects Muslims from misguidance and innovation (bid'ah).

By holding firmly to the Sunnah, Muslims preserve the religion in its pure form, exactly as Nabee ﷺ taught it. This ensures that Islam does not change or corrupt over time. Another reason why the Sunnah is important is that it is the path to Allah's ﷻ love and forgiveness. In the Qur'an, Allahﷻ says:

قلْ إِن كُنتُمْ تُحِبونَ ٱللَهَ فَٱتبِعُونِى يُحْبِبْكُمُ ٱللهُ وَيَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ ذُنُوبَكُمْ ۗ وَ ٱلله غَفُورٌ ۗ رحِيمٌ

"Say: If you love Allah ﷻ, then follow me, Allah ﷻ will love you and forgive you your sins" (3:31).

This shows that true love of Allah ﷻ can only be achieved by following the Sunnah of Nabee ﷺ.

How can we implement it in our lives today?

To implement the Sunnah in our lives, we should begin with a sincere intention, reminding ourselves that following the way of Nabee ﷺ is for the sake of pleasing Allahﷻ. The best approach is to learn and apply the Sunnah gradually, starting with acts of worship such as performing the Sunnah prayers, fasting on Mondays and Thursdays, and reciting the morning and evening adhkār. Daily habits can also be shaped by the Sunnah, such as saying Bismillah before eating, eating with the right hand, avoiding overeating, sleeping early on the right side with the Sunnah duʿās, and maintaining personal cleanliness through trimming nails, using the miswāk, and staying in wudū'. May Allah give us all the ability to live our lives as Nabee ﷺ taught us, and by following the commands of Allah ﷻ.

امين

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The Light Of Nabuwwah

The light of Nubuwwah (Prophethood) and Wahy (Revelation) is the guiding lamp that Allah has bestowed upon humanity. From the beginning of creation, Allah ﷻ never left mankind without guidance. Anbiyah were chosen to convey the divine message bringing people out of darkness into light. The final and greatest of these Anbiyah was Muhammad ﷺ who received the Qur'an as the eternal guidance for all times. Revelation is not merely a message; it is light, clarity, and a spiritual nourishment that directs humanity to truth, justice, and success in both worlds.

هُوَ ٱلَّذِي يُنَزِّلُ عَلَىٰ عَبْدِهِۦٓ ءَايَٰتٍۭ بَيِّنَٰتٍ لِّيُخْرِجَكُم مِّنَ ٱلظُّلُمَٰتِ إِلَى ٱلنُّورِ وَإِنَّ ٱللَّهَ بِكُمْ لَرَءُوفٌ رَّحِيمٌ

(Surah Al-Hadid 57:9)

It is He who sends down upon His servant verses of clear evidence that He may bring you out from darkness into the light. And indeed Allah ﷻ is to you Kind and Merciful

What is Revelation?

Revelation refers to the divine communication from Allah ﷻ to His chosen anbiyah. It was revealed in various forms

1. Direct inspiration into the heart
2. Dreams shown to the Anbiyah عليهم السلام
3. Angelic communication such as Jibreel عليه السلام bringing the message
4. Direct speech, as in the case of Musa عليه السلام

The Qur'an describes revelation as nur (light) and huda (guidance) without which mankind would be left in confusion and misguidance

وَكَذَٰلِكَ أَوْحَيْنَآ إِلَيْكَ رُوحًا مِّنْ أَمْرِنَا ۚ مَا كُنتَ تَدْرِى مَا ٱلْكِتَٰبُ وَلَا ٱلْإِيمَٰنُ وَلَٰكِن جَعَلْنَٰهُ نُورًا نَّهْدِى بِهِۦ مَن نَّشَآءُ مِنْ عِبَادِنَا وَإِنَّكَ لَتَهْدِىٓ إِلَىٰ صِرَٰطٍ مُّسْتَقِيمٍ

(Surah Ash-Shura 42:52)

And thus We have revealed to you an inspiration of Our command. You did not know what is the Book or what is faith, but We have made it a light by which We guide whom We will of Our servants. And indeed you guide to a straight path

The Role of Nubuwwah

The Anbiyah عليهم السلام were not mere preachers they were living examples of revelation. Their mission was to:

1. Teach Tawheed (Oneness of Allah ﷻ): Protecting mankind from shirk (polytheism)

2. Purify the Soul (Tazkiyah) Guiding people towards moral excellence

3. Explain Divine Law (Shari'ah) providing a framework for justice and social harmony.

4. Give Glad Tidings and Warnings Promising Jannah to the obedient and warning against Jahannam for those who reject

Nabee ﷺ embodied this role perfectly The Qur'an describes him as 'Sirajum Munirah' a shining lamp whose light continues to guide even after his passing:

يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلنَّبِىُّ إِنَّآ أَرْسَلْنَٰكَ شَٰهِدًا وَمُبَشِّرًا وَنَذِيرًا وَدَاعِيًا إِلَى ٱللَّهِ بِإِذْنِهِۦ ۚ وَسِرَاجًا مُّنِيرًا

(Surah Al-Ahzab 33:45–46)

O Nabee, indeed we have sent you as a witness a bringer of good tidings and a warner and as one who invites to Allah ﷻ by His permission and as a lamp spreading light

Conclusion

The light of Nubuwwah and revelation is the greatest mercy of Allah ﷻs to mankind. Through it humanity is guided from ignorance to knowledge from sin to purity and from misguidance to truth. By holding firmly to the Qur'an and Sunnah Muslims keep this divine light alive in their hearts and communities. Just as the sun removes the darkness of night the light of revelation continues to illuminate the path of those who believe until the Day of Judgment.

The characteristics of Nabee ﷺ

و احسن منك لم تري قط عيني و أجمل منك لم تلد النساء
خلقت مبرء من كل عيب كانك قد خلقت كما تشاء

There are many prominent personalities reflected throughout history who have benefited mankind during their respective periods. Some of them have also left a profound impact on this world after their demise, however there is only one example in the records of history who benefited the entire creation prior to his birth, during his lifetime and likewise after his demise. This personality is none other than our beloved Nabee ﷺ. He is the only person through whom Allah's تعالي blessings and divine favors were experienced by others. Not only did He ﷺ have the best character but He ﷺ also encouraged his followers to possess noble character and He ﷺ mentioned great virtue for acquiring these qualities. Aaishah رضي الله عنها was asked regarding the character of Rasul ﷺ, to which she replied Nabee's ﷺ character was that of the Quran, meaning He ﷺ was a living example of the Quraan. There are numerous occurrences where we can see the display of the character of Rasulullah ﷺ. A perfect example of this would be the incident which occurred between Abu Sufyaan, while he was still a disbeliever, and the emperor of Rome, Heraclius. It is a lengthy hadeeth narrated by Ibn Abaas رضي الله عنه in which it is mentioned that Abu Sufyaan was on a business trip in shaam when Heraclius sent for him. This had occurred while there was a truce between the Muslims and the Quraysh. Abu Sufyaan, accompanied by his companions went to the court of Heraclius, who questioned them regarding Nabee ﷺ. A series of questions played out and even though Abu Sufyaan was not a Muslim at that time, he gave answers which convinced Heraclius of the truthfulness of Rasulullah ﷺ. This just shows the splendid character that Nabee ﷺ had. He ﷺ was always kind to the young and old, the rich and the poor, man or woman, Arab or non Arab. He ﷺ treated all equally. Once a woman from a prominent tribe committed a theft so the people asked

Usama رضي الله عنه who was known as 'حب رسول الله' to intercede for her. When Usama رضي الله عنه interceded Rasulullah ﷺ asked ' do you wish to intercede to violate one of the legal punishments of Allah تعالي? Then He ﷺ got up and addressed the people saying " O people, the nations before you went astray because if a noble person committed a crime, they would pardon him, but if a weak person committed a crime they would inflict the legal punishment on him. By Allah تعالى, had Fatima Bint Muhammed committed theft, I, Muhammed will cut off her hand." This shows the justice Rasulullah ﷺ ruled with, and it was one of his amazing characteristics. Umm Ma'bad رضي الله عنها describes Rasulullah ﷺ saying:

رأيت رجلا ظاهر الوضاءة، أبلج الوجه، حسن الخلق
لم تعبه نحلة، ولم تزر به صعلة وسيم قسيم
في عينه دعج، وفي أشفاره غطف، وفي صوته صهل وفي عنقه سطع،
وفي لحيته كثاثة، أزج أقرن
إن صمت فعليه الوقار، وإن تكلم علاه البهاء
أجمل الناس وأبهاه من بعيد، وأحلاه وأحسنه من قريب
حلو المنطق كأن منطقه خرزات نظم يتحدرن

I saw a man with a striking appearance, a glowing face, beautifully created.

Not a single blemish had afflicted him, nor was he beset by baldness. Handsome and well-built.

In his eyes was a dark line, and his eyelashes long, and in his voice was an echo, and his neck was elegantly long

When he was silent, he displayed dignity, and when he spoke, he exuded majesty. The most handsome and brilliant of people from afar, and the sweetest and best of them from close up.

Sweet in speech, as if his speech were beads strung together.

This was our Beloved Nabi ﷺ who possessed the best of character and who Allah سبحانه وتعالى describes as in the Qur'aan:

'وانك لعلي خلق عظيم'

'And truly you are a man of outstanding character'

Life in Makkah

Makkah, is one of the most important cities in the world for Muslims. It is the birthplace of Nabee ﷺ and the site of the Ka'bah, the holiest place in Islam. Life in Makkah,

both in the past and today, centers around faith, community, and tradition.

Historical Makkah

During the time of Nabee ﷺ Makkah was a busy trade hub. It sat on key caravan routes connecting the Arabian Peninsula to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. This made it a lively city where merchants and travelers from various tribes and regions gathered. Most people in Makkah belonged to the Quraysh tribe, known for their leadership and role as guardians of the K'abah.

The Makkan society was tribal and closely tied to family and clan connections. Social status often related to lineage and wealth. Individuals lived in tight-knit communities. Religion played a major role in daily life, though before Islam, Makkans practiced polytheism, revering many idols located in the Ka'bah.

Allah تعالى states in the Quran:

"وَلِلَّهِ عَلَى النَّاسِ حِجُّ الْبَيْتِ مَنِ اسْتَطَاعَ إِلَيْهِ سَبِيلًا"

"And [due] to Allah تعالى from the people is a pilgrimage to the House - for whoever is able to find thereto a way."

(Surah Al-Imran 3:97)

This highlights the Ka'bah's importance even before Islam became widespread.

Daily Life and Culture

In Makkah, daily life was straightforward but filled with community activities. People rose early, cared for their families, traded in local markets, and participated in social events. Poetry and storytelling were valued forms of entertainment and knowledge sharing. Hospitality was an important virtue, with travelers and guests always welcomed warmly.

Water was a precious resource in this desert city, so managing it was essential. Wells and springs around Makkah provided water for drinking and irrigation. People lived in homes made of mud and stone, built to endure the harsh climate.

The Arrival of Islam

When Nabee ﷺ began preaching Islam, life in Makkah began to change significantly. Islam promoted monotheism, justice, compassion, and equality, challenging the existing social and religious order. This led to conflict and hardships for early Muslims.

Allah تعالى reminds us in the Quran:

"إِنَّ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ سَيَجْعَلُ لَهُمُ الرَّحْمَنُ وُدًّا"

"Indeed, those who have believed and done righteous deeds - the Most Merciful will appoint for them affection."

(Surah Maryam 19:96)

Despite these challenges, the message of Islam slowly spread. The city's spiritual significance increased, especially after Nabee's ﷺ migration to Madina and his eventual peaceful return to Makkah. The Ka'bah was cleansed of idols, and Makkah became the spiritual center for Muslims around the globe.

Modern Makkah

Today, Makkah is a lively city that attracts millions of visitors each year, especially during the annual Hajj pilgrimage, one of the five pillars of Islam. Life in modern Makkah mixes deep religious tradition with the realities of a bustling urban environment. The city features modern infrastructure, housing, hospitals, and schools, all designed to meet the needs of residents and pilgrims.

Even with modernization, the spiritual atmosphere remains distinct. Pilgrims circle the Ka'bah in the Grand Masjid, pray in large groups, and perform rituals that connect them to centuries of Islamic tradition.

Allah تعالى says:

"وَأَذِّنْ فِي النَّاسِ بِالْحَجِّ يَأْتُوكَ رِجَالًا وَعَلَىٰ كُلِّ ضَامِرٍ يَأْتِينَ مِنْ كُلِّ فَجٍّ عَمِيقٍ"

"And proclaim to the people the Hajj; they will come to you on foot and on every lean camel; they will come from every distant pass."

(Surah Al-Hajj 22:27)

The unity and devotion visible in Makkah symbolises the essence of Islam.

Life in Madinah

From Makkah's trials, from years of pain,
Through heat and dust, through loss and strain,
He ﷺ came — the Chosen one,
To where the palms met morning sun.

The streets of Madinah bloomed with cheer,
As Ansār welcomed him near,
With voices high and hearts so wide,
"*Tala'al badru 'alayna*" they cried.

A Masjid rose on humble ground,
Where faith and brotherhood were found,
Palm trunks stood as pillars tall,
And clay became the prayer hall.

Here, Muhājir met Ansār,
No stranger now, no friend afar,
They shared their food, their homes, their bed,
"Whatever's mine is yours," they said.

Nabee ﷺ led each prayer,
With mercy woven in the air,
His counsel wise, his voice serene,
In every heart his light was seen.

He ﷺ taught the rich to love the poor,
To knock upon the orphan's door,
To feed, to heal, to smile, to give,
For this is how the righteous live.

But not all days were free from strife,
The hypocrites stirred hate and life,
Battles came — Badr's victory clear,
Uhud's test brought pain and tears.

When Hamza fell, the skies grew dim,
Yet still they placed their trust in Him,
The Trench was dug through nights so long,
While hearts were firm and faith was strong.
In peace, He ﷺ judged with care,
Treating each soul as just and fair,
He honoured treaties, guarded trust,
And ruled with truth, as leaders must.

Ramadan nights in prayer stood high,
His tears would fall, his hands would rise,
Begging for you, for me, for all,
Till dawn would break and angels call.

In every home, the lamp of love,
Was lit by guidance from above,
For life in Madinah's gentle glow,
Was paradise on earth below.

And when the day of farewell came,
The city wept, the heart knew pain,
Yet still his light forever stays,
Guiding the world through endless days.

O Madinah, city pure and blessed,
Where the Beloved ﷺ came to rest,
Your every grain, your every stone,
Still whispers, "Muhammad ﷺ is our own."

Virtues of Salaat Alan Nabee

First of all we mention the divine command of Allah تعالى as contained in the Holy Qur'aan, where Allah تعالى says,

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَٰٓئِكَتَهُۥ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَٰٓأَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا

Verily Allah تعالى and His angels recite salaat on the Nabi ﷺ , O you who believe call for (Allah's تعالى) blessings on him and greet him saying peace be unto you. (Al Ahzaab -56)

The Holy Qur'aan contains many commands about salaat (namaaz), fasting, haj etc., and mentions the lives of many Ambiyaa عليهم السلام it also greatly honours them, for example, in the case of Aadam عليه السلام, mention is made in the Holy Qur'aan about his creation and how the angels were commanded to perform sajdah to him. However, in no other command and in the honouring of no other person did Allah تعالى state that He Himself performs a certain act wherein the believers are now commanded to follow suit as in this verse, "This honour is reserved for the most virtuous of Allah's تعالى creation, the pride of the children of Aadam عليه السلام,Muhammad ﷺ . We notice that Allah تعالى firstly mentions salaat alan Nabi coming from Himself, and then from the angels, and lastly He says to the believers that they too should recite salaat alan Nabi ﷺ. What greater honour can there be for Rasulullah ﷺ (than that the believers join with Allah تعالى and the angels in this blessed act. Students of Arabic will notice that the verse starts with the word 'inna' which is a word expressing strong emphasis. Then the verb in the sentence is in the present tense which indicates an action that is con-

tinous and takes place at alltimes. In other words it means that it is a certainty that Allah تعالى and His angels continuously recite salaat on Nabi ﷺ at all times, forever. This is a point stressed by Allamah Sakhaawi رحمه الله

The author of 'Ruhul Bayaan' writes, "According to some ulama the meaning of Allah's تعالى mercy on the Nabi ﷺ is that Allah causes him to reach the Maqam-al-Mahmood - the rank of intercession on behalf of his ummat, and that salaat alan Nabi by the angels means their du'aa (prayers) in favour of Nabi ﷺ for a higher rank, and Rasulullah's ﷺ salaat for the ummat is his plea for their forgiveness. Salaat alan Nabi by the believers means following in his footsteps and expressing love for him. It is also mentioned that the great honour granted to Rasulullah ﷺ in this verse is so much more than the honour that was granted to Aadam عليه السلام because in the case of Aadam عليه السلام only the angels were commanded to make sajdah to him, whereas in the case of Rasulullah ﷺ Allah تعالى Himself also recites salaat alan Nabi.

يُصَلِّى عَلَيْهِ اللهُ جَلَّ جَلالُهُ بِهَذَا بَدَا لِلْعَالَمِينَ كَمَالُهُ

On him does Allah Himself recite salaam and thereby expose to all the worlds his virtue and charms.

The ulama further indicate that it is interesting to note that Allah تعالى has referred to Rasulullah ﷺ as this Nabi' and not by his name ‘Muhammad’ as in the case of the other Ambiya عليهم السلام This too is due to Nabi's ﷺ honour and greatness

عَنْ انس رضي الله عنه أَنَّ النَّبِي عَلى عَلَيهِ قَالَ مَنْ ذُكِرْتُ عِنْدَهُ فَلْيُصَلِّ عَلَى وَمَنْ صَلَّى عَلَى مَرَّةً صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ عَشْرًا وَ في رواية مَنْ صَلَّى عَلَى صَلوةٌ وَاحِدَةً صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ عَشْرَ صَلَوَاتٍ وَحَطَ عَنْهُ عَشْرَ سَيِّئَاتٍ وَ رَفَعَهُ بِهَا عَشْرَ درجات

(رواه احمد والنسائى واللفظ له وابن حبان في صحيحه كذا في الترغيب)

Anas رضي الله عنه reports that the Nabi ﷺ said, "In whosoever's presence my name is mentioned he should recite salaat on me, and whosoever recites salaat on me once, on him shall Allah تعالى send ten mercies, and forgive him ten sins and also raise his rank ten times".

(Ahmad, Nasa'ee and Ibn Hibbaan)

Allamah Munziry رضي الله عنه mentions the same hadith on the authority of Sayyidina Barra رضي الله عنه with only one addition, "And it shall be for him as if he had freed ten slaves". This hadith according to Tabrani is as follows,

"Whoever recites salaat on me once, on him shall Allah تعالى send ten mercies, whoever recites it ten times, on him shall Allah تعالى send one hundred salaat, and whoever recites one hundred salaat for him shall Allah تعالى write on his forehead,

بَرَاءَةً مِّنَ النِّفَاقِ وَبَرَاءَةٌ مِّنَ النَّارِ

Immunity from hypocrisy and immunity from the fire of hell.

Such a person, free of hypocrisy and safe from the fire of Jahannam, shall be raised up on the day of Qiyaamah with the martyrs. Allamah Sakhaawi رحمه الله quotes another report by Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه,"Whoever recites salaat on me ten times, on him shall Allah تعالى send one hundred mercies, and whoever recites it one hundred times on him shall Allah تعالى send one thousand mercies, and whoever out of love and devotion increases his salaat beyond that, for him shall I be an intercessor and a witness on the day of Qiyaamah"

Sayyidina Abdur Rahmaan ibn Auf رضي الله عنه reports, "From among four or five of us one used to stay with or near Rasulullah ﷺ at all times, so that whenever he needed anything we would attend to it. Once Rasulullah ﷺ went into an orchard and I followed him. There Rasulullah ﷺ performed salaat (namaaz) and prolonged his sajdah so much that I feared that he had died therein with his head on the ground, and as this fear entered me, I started weeping and came nearer to him to see more clearly. Rasulullah ﷺ lifted his head after completing the salaat (namaaz) and asked, 'What is the matter O Abdur Rahmaan? I replied, 'Ya Rasulullah ﷺ, you remained in the sajdah so long, that I feared you had died'. Then he said, 'Allah تعالى has bestowed on me a very great favour for my ummat, and for this I made such a long sajdah by way of thanksgiving'. Allah تعالى said, 'Whosoever recite salaat on me once, Allah تعالى shall reward him for ten righteous deeds and forgive for him ten sins'." This same hadith is also reported in another way; Rasulullah ﷺ asked, "What is the matter, O Abdur rahman?, Abdul rahman رضي الله عنه said, "I explained to Rasulullah ﷺ my great fear". Then Rasulullah ﷺ said, "Jibra'eel عليه السلام. came to me and said, 'Will it not please you to know that Allah تعالى has said, whoever recites salaat on you, on him shall I send mercy, and whoever greets you with salaam, him shall I greet with salaam. (Targheeb)

In 'Rowdhatul Ahbaab', Imaam Ismail ibn Ibrahim Muzni رحمه الله (one of Imaam Shafi's رحمه الله famous students) reports, "I once saw Imaam Shaafi'ee رحمه الله in a dream after his death and asked him, 'How did Allah تعالى had pardoned me and commanded that I be escorted into jannah (paradise) with honour and respect. All this I have gained through the blessings of one Salaat Alan Nabi I used to recite'. I inquired, 'Which Salaat Alan Nabi is that? Imaam Shaafi'ee رحمه الله replied,

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ كُلَّمَا ذَكَرَهُ الذَّاكِرُونَ وَكُلَّمَا غَفَلَ عَنْ ذِكْرِهِ الْغَافِلُونَ

O Allah, bestow mercy upon Muhammad ﷺ as numerous as the number of times as those who remember him, and bestow mercy upon Muhammad ﷺ as numerous as the number of times as those who neglect to remember him.

Conclusion

In essence, sending salaat upon Nabee ﷺ is not just an act of remembrance, but a means of drawing closer to Allah تعالى attaining His mercy, and keeping our hearts alive with love for His beloved Messenger ﷺ. Every salaat we recite is a light in our life, a shield for our sins, and an investment for our Hereafter. May Allah تعالى make me and all of us among those who frequently send blessings upon Nabee ﷺ and receive his intercession on the Day of Judgment.

The poem that wrapped the nation in love

Some poems are written on paper, others are written on hearts. One of the most famous of them all is the Qasida al-Burda .."The Poem of the Mantle."

It was written centuries ago by a man called Imam al-Busairi رحمه الله. He was paralyzed and in deep pain. Out of that pain, he wrote verses filled with love for Nabee ﷺ. One night, he dreamt that Nabee ﷺ covered him with his cloak. When he woke up, he was healed. That's why the poem is called The Mantle.

Longing and Love

The opening of the poem is not just about poetry ... it's about the ache of love. Imam al-Busiri رحمه الله writes of yearning, of missing, of a heart that won't sit still. Anyone who's ever missed someone they love knows that feeling. But here, it's about missing Nabee ﷺsomeone he never met in this life, but loved deeply.

Fighting the Self

Another part of the poem speaks about the struggle against the ego. Al-Busiri رحمه الله knew that the hardest battles aren't against armies but against ourselves, against pride, temptation, and weakness. This lesson makes the poem timeless: before pointing at the world, fix your own heart.

A Source of Healing

People didn't just admire the poem for its beauty, they believed it carried blessings. It was recited for protection, for comfort, for recovery. And maybe that's the secret of the Burda: when words are written with sincerity, they carry healing in them.

Why it still matters

Seven hundred years later, Qasidah Burda is still recited in masjids, weddings, and gatherings. It doesn't matter if you understand Arabic or not... the rhythm, the emotion, and the devotion speak a universal language. It's a reminder that love, for Nabee ﷺis not bound by time or place.

In the end, Qasidah Burda isn't just a poem. It's a cry of love that turned into healing, and a reminder that when words come from the heart, they touch hearts, forever

Anyone who has felt love knows the pros and cons to it either it could be from your parents ,kids , grandparents, or your partner but everyone who has truly tasted true love is indeed left in a longing that no one else can fill but the person that is being missed but what we need to bring into our lives is love the for Nabee ﷺand for this Deen may Allah تعالى give us the ability to understand and practice upon it.

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